LITERARY NOTICES.

THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT MEN: Intended as an Ex ample to Youth. With illustrations. New York Harper & Brothers. For sale as above,

The preface says: "The object of these page is to place before the reader brief sketches of the early career of those who have fought their way to eminence and distinction in the various walks of life; and thus to develop, in the mind of youth, noble tastee and high principles, as well as to encourage, stimulate, and sustair that spirit of industry, which is essential to the attainment of any position worth striving for. Truly, a commendable object! The book shows much thought and a nice discrimina-

THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED, in Views Articles. Edited by Charles A. Dana. The East-Vol. 1, No. 1; The West, Vol. 1, No. 1. N. York: Herrmann J. Meyer.

This promises to be a superb publication It is Mr. Meyer's purpose to issue, within the year, two volumes—one devoted to the East, the other to the West—of ten numbers each, containing fine, large steel engravings, from pictures by eminent artists, of the most prominen objects of interest, both in scenery and architecture, of the two sections of country; each number to contain four engravings. "Each subscriber or purchaser of the two volumes will receive to each section of the work an allegeric title-page, executed in a high style of art, and, as a premium, a magnificent steel engraving of the Battle of Banker Hill, from Trumbull's great picture." The present numhers contain views of the President's House, in Washington; Niagara Falls; Barbydt's Lake, near Saratoga, and Bunker Hill Monument Lake Ithasea, source of the Mississippi; Falls of St. Anthony, (two plates,) and San Francis co. The prices will be, for single numbers each, fifty cents; two copies to one address forty cents per number; five copies to one ad dress, thirty-five cents per number; ten copies to one address, thirty cents per number.

THE LILUSTRATED WEEKLY RECORD OF THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS Edited by B. Silliman, Jr., and C. B. Goodrich Esp, aided by eminent writers in each Departmen of Science and Art. The Artistic Department u der the superintendence of C. E. Döpler, Esq. Published in the Crystal Palace, by G. P. Putnam & C.

This journal purposes to perform the same office for the New York Exhibition as did the London Art Journal (in supplements) for last year's Exhibition, viz: Publish fine wood-out engravings of the various works of art and science exhibited, accompanied by letter-press descriptions. It is a commendable undertaking ; and, judging by the specimen number before us, will be a beautiful publication. Price, 25 cents per number.

THE HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION OF MONARCBY IN FRANCE. By Alphonse de Lamartine, author of "The History of the Girondists." Vol. IV. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Farnham

With the volume before us, this brilliant book is concluded. No historian of modern times-not even Macaulay-has done so much toward relieving history from the appellation of "dry reading." His books are charged with a poetic and magnetic enthusiaem, that takes one by the "button hole" (metaphorically) at the opening chapter, and does not release him till the colophon is reached; every page is pression left upon one's mind by this is consonant with truth, we cannot say,

A SECOND BOOK IN LATEN: Containing Syntax, an Reading Lessons in Prose, forming a sufficient Latin Reader; with Imitative Exercises and a Vocabulary. By John McClintock, D. D., late Professo of Ancient Languages in Dickinson College. New York : Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

We have been too much hurried to give this book - thorough examination; but the fact that Prot McClintock is the author, says more for its excelence than could half a column of

THE KNICK REGERER. July, 1853.

This Magazine has been so long and so indisputably the "good wine" that "needs no bush," that it is almost absurd for one to trouble his brain for a new suit of phrases in which to deck his compelled encomitmes. * HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE and Comm

Review. Conducted by Freeman Hunt. Vol 20,

A host of excellent articles are indexed in this number : Financial History of the Reign of Louis Philippe, Part 2, translated from the French of M. Dumon, late Minister of Finance Mercantile Biography-George Hudson, the Railroad King;" Traits of Trade-laudable and iniquitous - about Credit speculations Commercial Cities and Towns of the United States, No. 34; The City of Savannah, by Jos. F. Greenough, of New York, late of Georgia; &c. &c. &c.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Aug.,

Where is our July number? We know Graham to be a modest man-even to self-depreciation, sometimes-but we hope he will not carry it to the extreme of supposing that a hiatus in his visits will pass undetected or unspoken of. The number now in hand is admirably made up; we notice an exquisite poen APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, and Enginee

The excellence of this work seems to increawith age. This number opens with a large lithograph of the Inclined Engine of the ferryboat Manhatten, with letter-press description and a full list of articles upon various branche of Mechanism and Engineering.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM. Vol. 2, Part 1. Price, cents. New York: Herrmann J. Meyer.

Mr. Meyer commences the second volume this beautiful work with fresh inducements to patronage. He says: "To all subscribers of volume 2, a most superb premium plate, en-graved on steel—size, imperial-folio—of the Maid of Saragossa, after the celebrated picture of Westall, engraved by C. Mayer, will be delivered, gratis, with the last part of the vol-The number before us contains engravings of Columbia Bridge, Susquehannah; Scenery of the San Juan River, Central Amer ica; Laxenburg, and The Valley of Goecksu,

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Second Series-No. 16

We have here, the Paradise in the Pacific ; Adventures with the Giants; Australian Expedition; Nathaniel Hawthorne; Aunt Rose Mary; French Navy, and Designs of France;

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. - Vol. 2, No. 1. July

Arthus puts forth this first number of the volume with an almost interminable list contents; embracing every variety, almost, subject, in both proce and poetry.

DEMOCRATIC DISCORD -The Den

THE UNION CRUSADE.

A year or two ago, a class known by the designation grew up and flourished. Union was believed to be patriotic individuals resolved opularity in defence of a Union

siderable body of the people dream to posose up early, and sat up till late, to achieve heir objects, and the Union was subjected to salvation weekly through their efforts. The Presidential election brought it to a crisis, and tance. The Cabinet of England had made no the patient, we are happy to say, bids fair to disclosures yet. recover. Even some of the original parties to At Constantinople, a conspiracy to assassing this Union-saving effort now rebuke some of ate the Sultan was detected, and fifteen of the City and Country; with Descriptive and Histories 1 the less favored individuals who are attempting leaders arrested and bow-stringed. The conto galvanize this dead and buried humbug into spirators proposed to depose the Sultan and delife and vitality. A call for a convention to clare war against Russia. The Turks do not organize a National Union party, to meet at cease their warlike preparations. It is expect-Newburyport on 5th of September, has been ed that the Russians will, in any event, conators of this movement are thus set forth:

"This new party will be devoted to the cause of National Union. It will be pledged to up-hold the Constitution, the Union, the laws, and to stand by our country and National Govern-ment long after all other parties cease to have

an existence.

"Under its State organization it will with "Under its State organization it will with-hold its support in all future State and nation-al elections from every element of disunion, and from all candidates for office not pledged to carry out the principles, policy, and measures of this new party.

"We also unite in a call for a National Union Party Convention, in the city of Wash-ington, on the 22d of February next, to be fully represented by the Union men of all parties,

represented by the Union men of all parties, and by the American people from every Con-gressional district, State, and Territory of the American Union.

"In the belief that the present organization

of political parties under their antiquated is of political parties under their antiquated is-sues, policy, and measures, tend to separate the Government from the people, and endanger the Union, liberty, and independence of the Amer-ican people, we urgently recommend an imme-diate abandonment of all existing parties, and simultaneous action of the Union men of Massachusetts with those of the South and great West, under entire new measures, in which all can consistently and harmoniously unite in advancing the great national interests

"Upon the firm stand, determined purpose onest, bold, fearless, and independent action of the Union men in carrying out the princi ples so often urged upon the American people by the illustrious Washington, Adams, Jeffer on, Clay, and Webster, and in organizing this party, now hang the future destinies of our country, the stability of our republican institu-tions and Government, and the permanency of the American Union."

These Massachusetts men are evidently be hind the times-their ammunition will not ignite. In Georgia, a Union party organization was kept up, but the Augusta (Ga) Constitu tional admits "that all the fears and apprehen sions expressed in regard to the rights of the South, and the present peril of the Union, mean just nothing at all, except to catch votes." The Constitutional goes on:

"We ask again, is this dispute to contin-year after year, and is there to be no end his hostility and discord between the North ually to look on our Northren brethren as ene-mies, and that they desire to see the day arrive when all of our interests are to precipitated to ruin? Answer, ye men of discord—you w are continually harping about the rights of the ers of the people, who know that the Union is in no danger of being dissolved, and for party purposes would practise a deception on them, by proclaiming its peril when you know it is secure. You are the disunionists, and we make the charge in the face of all that you do and say. Even in Richmond county, there is a call for a Union meeting—a shallow and unboly prostitution of that sacred name. Is there a clique or party in our midst that is opposed this Union? We challenge the production that name. The very inference is a gross libel on our people, and they will ultimately put down these who, to catch votes, are proclaiming danger, danger, when there is none. It is a hollow device which is discovered, and which will be remembered."

But this is not all. The Washington Union too, lends its aid to east discredit upon these Union-savers par excellence. In noticing the effort to organize a National Union party, the Union thus speaks in disparagement of the at-

"The plan is not at all deficient in compre hensiveness, as it proposes a great National Union Convention to be held at Washington on the 22d of February, 1854, and invites the co-operation of such illustrious statesmen as Fillmore, Everett, Dickinson, Choate, Toombs, Stephens, Lawrence, and Cass.

"There are Pharisces in politics as well as in religion, and they are generally pretty easily detected by the high pretensions which they make to more patriotism and devotion to the Union than other people.

"We cannot but regard this Massachusett movement as a repetition of a visionary scheme for breaking up the two old parties, which has been resorted to again and again under some temporary ebullition of patriotic effervescence, which exhibits itself in a zealous love of the Union. We have as little doubt that it will run as brief a career as its predecessors."

The Union party was formerly kept in counenance by such presses as the Union and the Republic of this city. They paraded in their columns the proceedings of the Union meetings. applauded their orators, and dwelt lovingly upon their patriotism. Alas! for the mutability of human affairs. The Washington Union has 30th July. Andrew S. Warner was chosen become an organ, and the glory of the "Union | Chairman, and D. H. Frost Secretary. After party" has departed.

There is a certain class of anti-progressive Whigs and Democrats who wish to affiliate in order to achieve their own purposes, and keep alive their conservative tendencies. Progress alarms them; change startles them; and evil ed upon to save the Union. The above extract laski; A. Loomis, Fulton. from the Union gives the names of the mer who are expected to head the movement-Fillmore, Everett, Dickinson, &c. We hope this new party will not perish in its inception. It Let the politicians frame their platform, and organize under their "antiquated issues," but we apprehend that the people know too much to stand upon it. The Independent Democracy invites their confidence, its platform satisfies them, and we hope they will take an early opportunity to exhibit their trust in it.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. STOWE.-We learn from the London Anti-Slavery Reporter, that the sum already contributed to the tribute to Mrs. Stowe amounts to £1,500. The committee desire to increase it to £2,000, or \$10,000. Mrs. Stowe has mentioned the following as some of the objects for which it is to be expended: 1. In circulating information in the New Southern States on the subject of \$1 In assisting institutions formed to tion of the colored race, and promoting their instruction in the higher brainal and mechanical employ

A bust of Mrs. Stowe, designed to be execu-Hanson ted in marble, has been deposited at Stafford Michael Lewis, was appointed.

House. When finished, it is to be deposited in The following officers of the County Association.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD

The steamships Washington and Niagara have arrived since our last, with London and Liverpool dates to the 23d July.

Russia and Turkey.-Respecting the Eastern difficulties, there is no doubt that the reception given by the Emperor of Russia to the propo-cition from France and England was so favorable as to warrant the expectation that the question in dispute will be settled without further difficulty. It is also very probable, we think, that Nieholas himself dictated the terms fisease has about run its course. The recent and had them tendered to him for his accep-

ssued. It is signed by Hunker Whigs and tinue to occupy the Danubian provinces till Democrats. The objects proposed by the origi- spring, on the pretext that the army is in winter quarters, and cannot be disturbed. There are great disturbances in Constantinople, and are probably enough the work of Russian emissaries; at least, they would serve the purposes of the Autocrat. The Hungarian prisoner, Costa, rescued from the Austrian brig at Smyrna has been placed in the custody of the French Consul, to await the decision of the case. The American captain, whose gallantry we noticed in our last in this affair, is Ingraham, and not Stringham.

France.-There was a rumor in Paris that the American Minister at Constantinople had addressed a note to the Sultan, announcing that the United States would associate with other forces to support the Turkish integrity. and would henceforth claim a voice in the affairs of Europe. Not very likely.

The French press mostly viewed the Easter difficulties as about over

British India .- Lord Dalhousie, already in the occupancy of the Burmese Territory Pegue, has declared it annexed to the British dominions. The Burmese have refused to cede it to the British, and they are proceeding to es tablish themselves in it by force.

China .- The insurgents have po the city of Nankin, where, it is said, they have raised the banner of Christianity, and recog nised the Protestant worship. The rebels were waiting reinforcements from the south, previous to advancing upon Pekin. It is reported that they have a very complete translation of the Bible; that they acknowledge the one God, the creator of the world; with him Jesus Christ as the saviour of mankind, and the Holy Ghost. last of the persons of the Trinity. Their moral code they call the "heavenly rules." It is the Ten Commandments. They threaten the destruction of the whole Tartar race. If this news is true, or nearly true, "the world does move," and the American tribes, on the highway to the White Sea, via California and the Sandwich Islands, have an agency in its affairs that will bring up the doctrine of intervention some day soon. The United States, however bounded, will begin to feel over its borders Yankee pedlers and Chinese coolies will comnence the interchange, and the prejudice of

color will soften a little. If we begin to look after European refugees dle round the earth sooner or later, and our rights of territory, right of security over a broad margin of inimical institutions, and the honor of our flag, altogether will raise poography and military engineering to the rank of universal sciences among us. Young America is not fenced in yet.

Mexico seems to be busy cooking up a quarrel for our settlement. The Mesilla valley affair is kept stewing in the Government journals, as if it might boil over some day.

Who is sufficient for all these things? What did our fathers mean by calling us the United States of America, omitting the word north, middle, or east? What did they mean by the Continental Congress ! Was it by anticipation that they selected the terms? We have a guess, and our children will see.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK. Madison County .- The delegates from the several towns composing the second Assembly

district, assembled at Sullivan on the 23d ult. Dr. N. C. Powers was chosen Chairman, and D. H. Frost and D. E. Haskell, Secretaries. Charles Stroud was nominated for Assembly; district and town committees were appointed; Jasper Blair, Charles A. Spencer, D. H. Frost, W. B. Downer, David Wood, and Sid-

ney Roberts, were appointed delegates to the Independent Democratic Senstorial Convention at Syracuse, and John Snow was chosen as delegate to the State Convention, with N. C. Powers as substitute.

The Democrats of the south Assembly dis trict of Madison county met at Eaton on the 23d. Adon Smith, Esq., of Hamilton, was nominated for Assembly, and Samuel S. Abbott

as delegate to the State Convention. Twentieth Senatorial District .- The delegates of the Independent Democracy of Oswego and Madison counties met at Syracuse on the consultation, the name of William W. Farwell was unanimously nominated for the Senate.

The Convention then appointed the follow ing gentlemen as a Co-responding Committee for the Senatorial and Congressional district composed of the counties of Oswego and Madiforebodings appal their visions at every effort son: S. E. Church, Hamilton, Chairman; C. A. to get out of the beaten path in which their spencer, Canastota; M. Barnett, Morrisville; predecessors walked. These men are now call- R. H. Spencer, Oswego; S. C. Huntington, Pu-

Kendall County .- A Convention of the Independent Democracy met at Newark, July 8th. for the purpose of organization. Rev. A. Day is fitting and proper that those who sympathize was cho-en President; R. Murdock and Zenas with the Hunkers should go where they belong. McEwen, Vice Presidents; and Dr. N. L. Coon. Secretary. A Constitution was adopted. We copy articles 1 and 2:

Art. 1. This Association shall be known as

the "Free Democratic Association" of Kendall county.

Art. 2—Sec. 1. This Association adopts the platform adopted by the Free Democratic National Convention, held at Pittsburgh on the 11th and 12th of August, 1852, as a basis of its political principles and doctrines, which it will zealously endeavor to maintain, until time and

Wright, G. Kendall, L. Childs, N. L. Coon, and

President — Archibald Sears; Vice Presidents—Z. McEwen, J. B. Lowry; Corresponding Secretary—H. H. Moulton; Recording Secretary-O. Barstow; Treasurer-James Mc

Town Committees. - Oswego - Dr. Jewell Bristol-L. Childs, S. S. Gillam, M. W. Lane Kendall - West. Matlack, R. Murdock, John Young; Little Rock—George H. Reed, G. H. Rogers, N. C. Wright; Fox—E. Whitney, Wm. H. Lewis, A. P. Kennedy; Lisbon—S. P. Bushnell, O. Barstow, G. T. Norton; Big Grove—Wm. W. Wilson, Henry McEwen, H. M. Day. Resolved, That the committee for the towns be requested to call, as soon as practicable, town meetings, for the purpose of effecting the organization of the town divisions of the Coun-

SHALL CALIFORNIA BE DIVIDED !

We are pleased to record that recent indicaions do not promise success to the efforts of the Slavery propagandists to divide this free State, and set off a portion of it as the domain of the institution which has proved a blight to some of the Atlantic States. The platform adopted by the Democratic Convention of California, on the 24th of June last, declares it to be the true interest of the State "that the public lands be disposed of in limited quantities to actual settlers;" that the party cherishes as among the best features in the Constitution of the State. those which protect the laborer from degradation and oppression," and that their increasing permanent population "demands a more emplete organization of the common school system." The fourth resolution is as follows: Resolved, That we recognise to the fullest extent, the principle that all political powers exist in the hands of the people, and that constitutions and laws are but the expressions of

change of the Constitution of the State, other than by amendments, unfil such an amend-ment shall have been incorporated in it as shall guaranty to the people that the Constitution prepared by a convention for its revision shall be submitted to the people for their ratifica-A party in California urged the adoption of

the popular will. Therefore, we deprecate any change of the Constitution of the State, other

trust will maintain it. It would be a shame and a disgrace in this age of the world, if by any means the efforts so long made and so perseveringly insisted upon, to carry the blight of Slavery to the Pacific coast, should prevail We trust the question is now set at rest, and that California will maintain her freedom intact, despite the machinations to form a slave State out of a portion of her territory. *

ABOLITION IN NEW ORLEANS.

A New Orleans correspondent of a Natches paper discusses the subject of clavery, and sees that "abolitionism" is making fearful progress in that city. He says that "New Orleans is the hot-bed of Anti-Slavery." the origin of which "may be traced to that system of amalgamation which has been practised ever since slavery was known in Louisians." Another evil. which he says should be erradicated, is the schools established for the education of free negroes, but where the slaves are also permitted to receive the rudiments of an education." The negroes have also erected a large brick church, "where the services are performed by a negro minister, in direct violation of the laws trian brigs all standing under our guns, our of the State;" and what he probably regards Mr. GREELEY, was not on hand. Mr. Garriwidows' charitable society, burying society, and various other societies, where such as complain, whether justly or not, of unnatural oppression from a hard task-master, are entitled to such assistance as the state of the funds and the necessities of the applicant would seem to war-

By this showing, negroes are not destitute of natural affection, and improvident or careless of each other's interests.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEYS .- Col. Benton has transmitted to the Intelligencer a letter from Mr. Harris Heap, companion of Superintendent Beale in his central route expedition to California. Col. B. says: "People will be astonished to read that, from the frontier of Missouri to the Valley of San Luis, at the head of the Del Norte, there is not an obstruction to a railroad any way comparable to what is found between Baltimore and Washington, and that the whole route is through a beautiful country, rich in soil, grass, water, and game. In fact, finding game every day itself tells the character of the country; for every Western man knows game is not found in a desert, nor even in a poor country." It announces the fact, that through the entire line which the party had explored, embracing, it is said, the most difficult portion of the line, the construction of the road is not only practicable at an easy grade, but the country is well-watered and fertile, and such as to invite settlers and cultivators throughout. This will be pleasing news to those who favor the central route.

AUGUST ELECTIONS

Kentucky.-The returns received from th election in this State show the following re-

1st district, Linn Boyd, dem.; 2d, Benj. Edwards, gray whig; 3d, Presley Ewing, whig; 4th, T. E. Bramlette, whig; 5th, Clement S. Hill, whig, (gain:) 6th, Dr. Pierce, whig; 7th, Wm. Preston, whig; 8th, John C. Breckenridge, dem.; 9th, Leander M. Cox, whig, (gain:) 10th, George B Hodge, whig. (gain.)
The Whigs have carried both branches

Tenessee.—The vote for Governor in about one-third of the State has been heard from Johnson, democrat, gains over the Presidential election 1,000 votes. The Legislature is doubt-

dem., is elected. In the 2d, Ruffin, dem., elected. In the 4th, Rogers, whig, elected, by 69 majority over Venable and Lewis, dem. This is a whig gain. In the 1st district, (Outlaw's,) the result is doubtful, with the chances in favor

In the Salisbury district, the chances are in favor of the election of Burton Craige, demo-crat. There is nothing reliable from other dis-

choice of Sampson W. Harris, dem., in the 3d district; George S. Houston, Union democrat, in the 5th; W. R. Cobb, dem., in the 6th; and James T. Dowdell, dem., in the 7th. Abercrombie, whig, is probably elected in the 2d district, by a small majority. In Mobile, a portion of the 1st district, Philip Philips, dem., has a majority of 200 over E. Lockwood, the whig candidate.

Missouri — Telegraphic reports state that

whig candidate.

Alissouri.—Telegraphic reports state that
Claiborne F. Jackson, anti-Benton, and Samuel
D. Caruthers, whig, are elected to Congress.

Iowa.—David C. Cloud, democrat, has been
elected Attorney General of Iows.

he press, whereupon Col. Schouler, of Boston, made a very fair retort:

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Indications by the Foreign News-Warlike Aspecis and Prospects—The Bible and the Bay-onet—The New York Celebration of British West Indian Emancipation—Mr. Garrison's Speech—The "Union Line" of Ohio River Steamers—A New Plan for "Negro Cabins,"

New York, August 6th, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

By arrivals within the last two days, we have sual avalanche of statements and surmises and speculations respecting the prospects of a conflict between Russia and Turkey—a story, so old, that one would think it would have, ere become stale, flat, and unprofitable, had not his observation taught him that "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" have a peculiar attraction for most of men, somehow or other that, in other words, they seem to delight in eeing their fellow beings cut each other's throats, and to gloat over the bare prospect of

their getting to work at the interesting job.
It is exceedingly difficult to make up an opinion, as to the result of the movements of Russia and Austria in fulfilment of their designs upon Turkey. But there is one fact, very perceivaole, and it is a reluctance for war, except as a There is no doubt about the growth of this pa-cific feeling. What is the primary and chief cause, I shall not stop to inquire. It may be commerce, which is always selfish; or it may be a direct moral advancement in the sympa-thies of the people, bringing them at length to some degree of appreciation of the principle of Universal Brotherhood. It may be either of these causes or both acting co-operatively. But no matter what is the cause, it is a pleasing theme for contemplation.

So far as the motives of Russia and Austria

are concerned, they evidently have an eye to self-interest, and do not mean to let slip the golden opportunity of partitioning Turkey bebe feared that neither England nor France will give itself much trouble to prevent it. "Alas! for poor Turkey!" will soon be as familiar as once was, "Alas! for poor Poland!" Nothing Constitution framed by a Convention, and in | will prevent her downtall and spoliation, sooner the late session of the Legislature refused to or later. To depend on the interposition of submit an amendment securing to the people any foreign nation to prevent it, would be to submit an amendment securing to the people the right to vote upon such Constitution. The Democrate have asserted this right, and we arrangement. It is the height of verdancy to expect of a nation which has played the bandit herself over and over again, and despoiled and in the way of peace-making, unless something is to be made by it.

Meanwhile, the insurgents in China are rep-

resented by the news to be still in the way of triumph. There is a good deal of rejoicing in some of the papers—the Journal of Commerce especially—over the alleged prospect of the Bible and Christianity being carried into ascendency in China, as in Turkey also, at the point of the bayonet! The circumstance of his class of papers rejoicing, may be taken as clearly indicating how much of the name there

will be without the practical reality. I attended the New York Anti-Slavery Society's celebration of the Anniversary of British West Indian Emancipation, at Flushing. The attendance was good, considering the inaccessibility of the place, and other circumstances There was a large proportion of colored people in attendance, as was quite natural, and alto gether appropriate on an occasion of celebra-ting the emancipation of eight hundred thous-and of their own down-trodden and despised race from the thraldom of the worst form of lespotism that ever cursed the earth-worst because of its pettiness, all other considerations aside. Lauren Wetmore presided, Oliver Johnson acting as Secretary. The leading speaker-the orator of the day, as the phrase which mark this gentleman's less jubilant speeches at the Anti-Slavery Conventions of his party. Kind, yet making no compromise of his listinctive views of the Church and the State, Mr. Garrison has a degree of self-adapting power in this respect, which I have observed or a former occasion with agreeable surprise. I allude to the late Hale dinner at Boston. The conciliatory tone of his speech on that occasion called out commendatory remarks from several presses of the political Anti-Slavery class, as it deserved to do.

The other speakers were Mrs. Rose, of this city, whose remarks were very effective as well as seasonable, rising to genuine eloquence at times; J. B. Taft, an agent of McGrawville College: Frederick Crowe, the English gentle man, whose Guatemala colonial scheme i no-ticed some time since; Dr. Wellington, Rowland Johnson, Thomas Van Rensalaer, and Mr. Wil-We have named these speakers in the order of their appearance, not without design They were the only colored actors on the occa sion, as well as the last ones; and, even when they did speak, they were introduced as persons introductory phrases, from which any one, not acquainted with the declared policy and usual custom of our no-voting friends, might have readily inferred a disposition to avoid the responsibility of "amalgamation." And here, in the most pleasant and friendly way, I feel mov-ed to say that it surprised us to see not a single colored person on the platform yesterday, al-though the occasion was that of the celebration f an event, as I have already said, of special interest to the colored race! It seemed to me, as t did to others whose attention was arrested by the same omission, that it would nave been most befitting to have secured the attendance of some one or more of the many distinguished colored orators of the country, or at least put those who were present on more distinct terms

of participative equality.
I feel that, even at the risk of having my notives misconstrued, in relation to an occ where there was so much to encourage and gratify the sincere friends of liberty, without inctions, that I ought to give a gentle hint on another feature of the proceedings. I no-ticed that the President, in introducing some of the other speakers also, proclaimed the by no means unusual fact that they had sought the opportunity, in phroses similar to those quoted above! For myself, so embarrassing would have been such a refrigeratory and seemngly invidious form of introduction, it would have required a much more than ordinary "movement of the spirit," or some very important end to be accomplished, to induce me to break silence after it. I was the more surprised at this innovation upon general custom, be-cause of the general efficiency and urbanity of the presiding officer in carrying out the pro-gramme of the day. If these kindly sugges-tions prove serviceable on future like occasions, shall not regret the making of them.

in a laudatory and deserved notice of the general facilities of intercommunication be-tween the East and West, furnished by the line of steamers running from Wheeling to Louisville, given by the St. Louis News, I find among the specifications of peculiar advanta-ges, the statement that the route offers "great inducements for families," by reason of the steamone of the steamers of the "Union line," I was particularly struck with the appropriateness of the name in connection with a certain "Union saving" arrangement thereon, which I do not remember to have seen noticed elsewhere. This is a sort of negro cabin which, separate and distinct from the Isdies' and gentlemen's cabins, arranged expressly, as I was told, for the "better security of slave property against the interference of the Abolitionists." This extra cabin is furnished with sleeping apartments, well calculated, as they did, to remind me of pig-stys; and it is entirely insulated from the rest of the boat, so that ingress is inadmissable, except by a private stairway running down to the portion

Other editors besides Colonel Schouler, can and incidents so graphically described by Mrs. doubtless make a similar confession, albeit they of Scripture was closed," to quote the language of the Alabama slaveholder to the Evening Post? Who can satisfy my curiosity on this head? Perhaps some of the officials of your Washington branch road can answer.

While awaiting an answer to this question I must be allowed to call the attention of all apologists for the domestic slave trade to this peculiar arrangement for the "convenience of families," and to ask them what they have to say to this new "hole."

There is another query, which I would put to apologists generally, and that is, if the slaves are really so much attached to their owners and so contented, as we are assured they are why is this extra barrier between their locomotive muscles and liberty deemed so neces-INDICATOR. 2115

CAMPAIGN MEETINGS IN OHIO

The calls are so urgent for Mr. Lewis, in very county of the State, that the committee compelled to recall some of the appointments of last week, in order to comply, as far as possible, with these calls. We therefore assign but one meeting to each county of the fol-lowing series, with but two exceptions.

We have received communications from many of these counties, nearly all of which

urge two or more meetings. Friends, we would be glad to accommodate you, but we cannot and we here take this occasion to thank you for the prompt and satisfactory manner is which you have responded to our notice. We have answered many private letters; but knowing that we cannot answer all, and fearing that in our hurry we may overlook some we want you to understand that we have paid due attention to all of them, and have tried, in making appointments, to comply with the ma-jority. If we have erred, it has been without jority.

partiality.

Now, make a grand rally at our single cour ty meetings, which will occur in the following

Jackson, Jackson county, Thursday, Augus Portsmouth, Scioto county, Friday, August

Ironton, Lawrence county, Saturday, August Porter, Gallia county, Monday, August 15th

Rutland, Meigs county, Tuesday, Aug. 16th Athens, Athens county, Wednesday, August Chesterfield, Morgan county, Thursday, Aug

Zanesville, Muskingum county, Friday, Aug Cambridge, Guernsey co., Saturday, Augus

Sarahsville, Noble county, Monday, August Woodsfield, Monroe county, Thursday, Aug

Mr. Lewis, and others. Further appointme will be noticed in due time. We urge early and extensive notices. Give the speakers an earnest and hearty reception.

The above appointments will be filled by

Ch'n State Central Committee

Received, through G. Bailey, the following ntributions, for the relief of Chaplin's bail: James Farmer - - \$5 William Farmer - - - \$3 J G Lacock -

CHAPLIN'S BAIL

John Thompson James Penrose John Farmer sr. - -John Tasker W. BLANCHARD.

S. PARKER. D. A. HALL. August 11, 1853.

DEATHS Died at his residence, in East Lampete township, Lancaster county, Pa., on Thursday July 28, after a protracted illness, DANIE GIBBONS, in the 78th year of his age.

Died, on fourth day evening, the 3d PETTIT, in the 48th year of his age

LIVER COMPLAINT, OF 10 YEARS' STANDING. DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

This is to certify, that having been afflicted with liver complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding re tried nearly every known remedy without maing re-lief, I was at last induced to try DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and after using only two boxes was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure general anti-bilious pills ever offered to the public.

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INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE

OF NEW YORK. f New York are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts, and to appoint one delegate from each district, to attend a State Convention, which will assemble at the city of Syracuse on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1853, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for such State Offieers as are to be chosen at the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come

ROBERT R. RAYMOND, HIRAM BARNEY, E CHURCH. P. NOBLE, L. SOULE, E. MARKS, D. PORTER, W. STEWART,

Independent Democratic State Com SYRACUSE, July 23, 1853.

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to the thousands who were the immediate participants of his beneficence, but to all who knew him. His was a charity the most expansive. It was not confined to the popular channels of the day, but exerted itself among the most degraded and abandoned, regardless of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New Yerk, where his active life was

regardless of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New Yerk, where his active life was mostly spent, thousands upon thousands can bear teatimony to his nobleness of soul, and his entire devotion to the interests of suffering humanity.

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"A TRUE LIFE," indeed, was the life of ISAAC T. HOPPER, and Mas. Child has presented it truly. Scarcely a citizen of Philadelphia or New York but was familiar with his form and features, as he was seen from day to day tripping through the great thoroughfares, and threading the narrow lanes and by ways, scarching out the wayward and the wandering, that he might rescue them from crime and degradation, and administer comfort and solace and heaven ly charities to the distressed and suffering. The poor, hunted, fugitive slave found in him a friend ever ready and never weary. ready and never weary.
We intend to publish this work early in August

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It will make an elegant 12mo of about 500 pages,
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in cloth.

At the time of the death of the venerable and ex-

cellent man, numerous notices appeared in papers all parties and sects. We make a few extracts fro the New York Observer:

"The verable Isaac T. Hopper, whose placid, 1 . nevolent face has so long irradiated almost ever public meeting for doing good, and whose name, in fluence, and labors, have been devoted with an apotolic simplicity and constancy to humanity, died on Friday last, at an advanced age. He was a Quaker of that early sort illustrated by such philanthropists as Anthony Benezet, Thomas Clarkson, Mrs. Fry. and the like.

and the like.

He was a most self-denying, patient, loving friend of the poor, and the suffering of every kind; and his life was an unbroken history of beneficence. Thousands of hearts will feel a touch of grief at the news of his death, for few men have so large a wealth in the blessings of the poor, and the grateful remembrance of kindness and benevolence, as he."

The New York Sunday Times contained the following.

"Most of our readers will call to mind, in conne "Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection with the the name of Isaac T. Hopper, the compact, well-knit figure of a Quaker gentleman, apparently about sixty years of age, dressed in drab or brown clothes of the plainest cut, and bearing on his handsome manly face the impress of that benevolence with which his whole heart was filled.

He was twonty years older than he seemed. The fountain of benevolence within freshened his old ago with its continuous flow. The step of the octogenarian was elastic as that of a boy, his form erect as a mountain prine.

mountain pine.

His whole physique was a splondid sample of nature's handiwork. We see him now with our mind's eye, but with the eye of flesh we shall see him no more. Void of intentional offence to God or man, his spirit has joined its happy kindred in a world where there is neither sorrow nor perplexity."

The New York Tribune:

"Isaac T. Hopper was a man of remarkable endow-ments, both of head and heart. His clear discrimina-tion, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of fear, his extraordinary tact in circumventing plans ous as the general of an army; and these qualiti anced by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and benevolence. He battled courageously, not from ambition, but from an inborn love of truth. He cir-cunvented as advoitly as the most practised politi-cian; but it was always to defeat the plans of those who oppressed God's poor—never to advance his own solf-interest.

Farewell, thou brave and kind old friend! The prayers of ransomed ones ascend to Heaven for t and a glorious company have welcomed thee to Eternal City On a plain block of granite, at Greenwood Ceme

ISAAC T. HOPPER, BORN DECEMBER 3d, 1771, ENDED HIS PILGRIMAGE WAY 7TH, 1852 "Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's caim, A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find Repose at length, firm friend of human kind." We shall publish 5,000 copies for the first s

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